

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 3.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1886.

NO. 27

The Weekly Mail

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LEGAL.
W. A. MACDONALD.
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN
Office—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

DAILY & COLDWELL.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

RUSSELL & COOPER,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Office at Freehold, Loan and Savings Company.

W. A. MACDONALD,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
Office Rosser Ave. & Eleventh Street, Brandon.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,
R.C.P. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

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M.D., C.M., McGill, P.S. Que.,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

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Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,
Medalist Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P. and S. Ontario and Manitoba.

FRED. R. WOODHULL, M.D., C.M.,
Physician, Surgeon, & Accoucheur,
Office at Sec. 7, Tp. 9, R. 10.

F. E. DOERING,
DENTIST,
Has for Painless Extraction of Teeth.

DICKSON and BASTEDO,
DENTISTS,
FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
ENTRANCE ON ROSSE AVENUE.

THE HAUBER HOUSE,
Corner 8th St. and Princess Ave.,
Brandon, Man., Prop.

A. McCallum,
Prop.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRED. TORRANCE, B. A., V. S.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate of McGill University, and of the Montreal Veterinary College.

Veterinarian for the Counties of Brandon and Dennis.

See and Railway, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

R. P. MULLIGAN,

WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE,

LAND Warrant in payment of 320 acres, Government land. Apply to

BOX 152 P. O. BRANDON

Wanted!

1000 MEN for

the Rockies

APPLY IMMEDIATELY to

A. C. WELLS & CO.

Brandon.

Also Wanted

10,000 Bush. Potatoes

500 Bush. Onions.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BY MAN and WIFE: man to take charge of

farm and wife to do general housework, or both to make themselves generally useful.

Address Editor of MAIL, Brandon.

ELTON L.O.L. No. 1501.

Meets WEDNESDAYS, on or before Full

Moon at Two o'clock in Winter and

Seven in Summer, at the

ORANGE HALL.

—10—

VISITING BRETHREN CORDIALLY INVITED

William Muthhead, W.M.,

James Hery, Sec. Sec.

ELTON P.O. Mail.

A. F. & A. G.R.M.

The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge, No. 19, is the second Tuesday in each month.

Visiting brethren invited.

F. W. PETERS, W. Sec.,

A. L. MCHILLAN, F.M.

L.O.L. No. 1531

Meets in their Hall, Plum Creek every Tuesday on or before full moon.

VISITING BRETHREN CORDIALLY INVITED

J. YOUNG, W. M.

E. REID, Secretary.

EXAMINATION

TEACHERS.

The annual examination of Teachers for Non-Professional First, Second and Third Class Certificates will be held this year on

Tuesday, the 20th day of JULY,

commencing at 9 a.m., at the following places, viz:

WINNIPEG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,

BRANDON, MINNECOTA,

BIRCH, MORDEN,

PILOT MOUND, BOISEVAIN,

AND VIRDEN.

Any person intending to be a candidate must notify the Superintendent NOT LATER THAN THE 5th of JULY NEXT, stating the class certificate for which he is applying, and naming the place at which he will present himself for examination.

The application must in all cases be accompanied with a certificate of moral character of recent date.

No candidate will be admitted to the examination who will not be of the required age before the 15th of December next, viz. 18 years in the case of males, and 16 years in the case of females, or who shall not produce sufficient evidence of good moral character.

J. B. SOMERSET,

Education Officer, Winnipeg.

12 June, 1886.

CONVENTION

A meeting in convention of the Liberal Conservative Association of the county of Brandon, will be held at the Masonic Hall, in the City of Brandon,

Thursday, the 15th day of July, A.D. 1886, at 12:30 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of nominating candidates to contest the seat and to elect delegates to the ensuing election, for the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba.

The Presidents of Local Associations throughout the county of Brandon will govern themselves accordingly, and select delegates at once to attend the above convention.

Brandon, June 21st, 1886.

T. MAYNE DALY,

President of Brandon, Conservative Association.

GEO. WINTERS,

Sec. Treasurer.

An Eastern Canadian despatch gives the following outline of the movements of the Alert.

The exploring steamer Alert, which was to sail hence to-morrow for Hudson's Bay, has been ordered from Ottawa to await further instructions before starting.

She is to go direct from Halifax to Fort Churchill not calling at the Straits. Thence she will proceed to York Factory to survey the Nelson River.

She will then visit Cape Henrietta Maria, Marble Mountain and Chesterfield inlet, and on her return call at and abandon the station on her route.

TOWN TOPICS

The Hon. C. E. Hamilton has received the Conservative nomination for Shoal Lake.

Ex. Mayor Gillies, of Minnedosa, is the Conservative candidate for East Minnedosa.

The C. P. R. through train reached Port Moody safely in 134 hours after leaving Montreal.

Some seven people were drowned at different points in Ontario on Sunday last, most of the number while bathing.

James Fisher, a half-breed trader at Qu'Appelle, got left by his train on Sunday, and was forced to remain here till Monday.

Mr. Daly made a heavy kick to kill a small mouse the other day, and hit the wainscot in mistake, the result is a very sore toe, and a few days rest.

Mr. Stone, a large farmer from near Guelph, has been the guest of Mr. Hannam for some days past, making observations as to Manitoba probabilities.

A sister of Mrs. R. P. Mulligan came in from Dakota for a visit on Friday, the same train brought a Miss McGee, a relative of Mr. Geo. Roddick, of the Brandon Hills.

The C. P. R. are putting in a new track scale at this point, to enable them to get correct weights here for shipment instead of sending loaded cars to Winnipeg. This will be considerable of a convenience.

The annual picnic will be held as usual on the eastern peak of the Brandon Hills, on Wednesday, July 14th. Dinner will be served at 12 o'clock. With speeches, games and music, a good time is expected. Free to all.

A man named D. W. Marsh of Lake Pleasant, Mass., announces a great reunion of the Marsh family at that place on the 21st inst., and asks for correspondence from all of the name the world over. There are some of the name in Western Manitoba, it might not be out of place for them to give him their address.

During the severe thunder storm of Thursday evening last the Methodist church in this city was struck by lightning, smashing the chimney and tearing a hole in the roof, of considerable proportions. Some damage was also done to growing crops to the south and west by the hail that fell during the storm, but we are happy to say it was not serious.

On Saturday, July 3rd, a furious hail-storm swept over the Brandon Hills inflicting much damage on growing crops. The principal sufferers are Messrs. Marjoe, McAdams, Jones, Evans, Jno. Davis, T. Davis, Jas. Davis, W. C. B. Foxall, O. Harris, J. Baker, W. Johnson and Rev. G. Roddick. Their losses will range from five hundred to one thousand dollars each.

The public will sympathize with Mr. J. D. Rowley in the loss of his eldest son, a bright youth of ten summers, on Monday last, while in the Assiniboine bathing with comrades. The little fellow got into a hole beyond his depth and being unable to swim, he sunk. After going down the second time, his comrades gave the alarm but life was extinct an hour or more before assistance came.

Mr. Cross, of the C. P. R. Land Department, was in the city last week, accompanied by the Rev. Father Tierney and Mr. Carufel the Editor of Canadian, examining the lands of Manitoba, in order to give their fellow country men in Quebec an idea of the prospects here. They say a large number of the French Canadians are desirous of bettering their condition, and the idea is to fairly represent the prospects of Manitoba. Mr. Carufel is a very intelligent writer, and doubtless will see much in the Canadian Northwest to recommend to his people.

The Orangemen of this vicinity intend to celebrate Monday next, 12th of July, in Brandon in right royal style for a first assembly. Brandon Lodge will open at 9 a. m. to arrange preliminaries for the day, and will proceed to meet their brethren from Elton and Plum Creek at about 11 o'clock, and when joined a short procession will take place before dinner. After dinner a procession will be for and march to the Brandon roller rink, where at 2.30 speeches will be delivered by several Rev. gentlemen and others, to hear which an invitation is extended to the people, ladies and gentlemen. At the close of these services a base ball match will take place between the Brandon and the Elton clubs.

The public would excuse a 750 country paper for reporting as shabbily as the Free Press has done the lacrosse match at Winnipeg between the Brandon and Winnipeg clubs; but when a metropolitan journal that claims to be the leading journal of the Northwest, puts it off with a five-line notice, it exhibits selfishness indeed. Lacrosse has now got to be a game of particular note, and as city papers usually give the best part of a column's space to important matches, the two penny half penny mind of the F. P. in putting off the victory of the Brandon boys in such a contemptible manner is the more apparent. Neither can the F. P. plead want of space, for games in which sportsmen of the hubbarest were reported in minute detail. A nation might feel ashamed to cover up a great military defeat, but when the F. P. has got down to hating lacrosse defects it shows a pecuniary principle in its proper form. Neither can the F. P. plead want of space, as it in the same issue gave it a full column to a base ball match between two Winnipeg clubs. As the Brandon team "licked" their Winnipeg neighbors right and left, and as the latter got away with the St. Paul team, it is quite reasonable to suppose the Brandon men could walk off with the St. Paul team and this stand first North Western America, but it would never do for the F. P. to let anyone in Brandon stand dressed in so much glory.

Pound Maker died at Gleichen on Monday, from the bursting of a blood vessel.

Mr. Jukes, manager of the Imperial Bank, is spending his holidays with his father, Dr. Jukes at Regina.

A number of our city young folks spent a most enjoyable time of it at Lake Clementi picnicing, on Dominion day.

The Methodists of this place, picniced on the 8th, the Presbyterians on the 13th, the English on the 22nd and the Baptists on the 13th.

Conductor Landers has been transferred from freight to passenger service, and will henceforth take passengers out of Winnipeg.

The other day some Indians caught a sturgeon in the Assiniboine near here, that measured over five feet in length, and weighed upwards of 60 lbs.

A correspondent queries where were the attorney-general of the party, and the prospective M.P.P. electioneering on Sunday last, whilst singing the songs of Solomon?

It is a question of which is which with the Plum Creek and Brandon lacrosse players now. The Brandon seniors beat the P. C. seniors some days since, and later the P. C. seniors took satisfaction out of our juniors in three straight games.

The delegates elected in Glenwood to bring out a Conservative candidate for West Brandon are J. Shorman, A. Fenwick, J. Bradley, H. H. McCulloch, Thos. Carver, and John McCulloch. Those selected in Whitehead for the same purpose are H. Touchburn, R. Sutherland, W. Brooch, W. Acton, D. Laney and H. Peacock. Mr. Acton was also chosen business representative for the Winnipeg convention. The delegates from West Oakland are Mr. Healey and Mr. Simson.

One J. M. Orr, J. P., of Holland, south of Portage la Prairie, telegraphed our police authorities the other day to arrest Mason Little, of Littleton, as there was a warrant out for him. We don't know the particulars but a man from the neighborhood says Little was arrested there for trying to hang a man who refused to pay him rent past due. It is quite likely nothing serious was intended, and whatever Little did was simply to frighten the party into a payment, although it was a dangerous way to attempt a collection.

Adams Bros. have just completed arrangements for the erection of a fine block on the north side of Rosser ave. between 8th and 9th sts. The building will be a solid brick with stone foundation, 35 ft. frontage and an average depth of 60 ft. with one half 20 more—80 ft. The building will have a plate glass front, and possess all the modern improvements, the firm will themselves occupy one apartment on the ground 20 x 80, and the whole upstairs, for a wholesale stock. They bought the ground the other day for \$2,050 cash or \$75 a foot frontage.

Some of our friends from the country are complaining that in 12 delegates, while Elton and Cornwallis have but 6 each, the city has more than its share of representation on the convention to be held here on the 15th, to bring out a candidate. It is a difficult matter to get these matters in a shape to meet every case; but to make the matter more agreeable the Brandon representation might be reduced. There are, for instance, about 300 names on the lists, while the city has but about 540, perhaps if the city representation was reduced from three to two on each of the four wards it would give satisfaction all around. It is but right our country friends should be fairly treated in all these matters.

Winnipeg had what boys term a big time of it last week. The first through train reached the city about 9 a. m. and the cracking of the torpedoes on the rails bore evidence of it being an unusual visitor, the city people to the number of about 3,000 turned out "to do it honor". A congratulatory was rendered by the Mayor and replied to by Mr. Egan.

In the lacrosse match, our boys as usual were the victors. Winnipeg won the first game and Brandon the next three, Totten, Flemming and Matheson putting through the ball in the matches.

In the rowing race Gaudaur beat Hamm. A length in 19.57, and next day he also succeeded in downing Teemer. This places Gaudaur at the head of the list.

A very pleasant evening was spent on the 1st of July, at the residence of Mr. Whitelaw, the occasion being a farewell to Mr. Whitelaw, late partner of Mr. Whitelaw. A sumptuous supper was prepared, and partaken of by a number of our business men and other acquaintances, by whom Mr. Whitelaw was held in high esteem. After the supper was over Mr. Whitelaw was surprised by the presentation of a black mahogany gold-headed cane, presented by the employees of the firm, accompanied by a carefully written address, expressing the very cordial feelings that always existed between the employees and himself, and expressing a deep concern for his future welfare, in which the visitors, one and all, heartily concurred. Mr. Whitelaw left yesterday morning for his future home, Walkerton, Ontario, where his family resides, and carries with him the best wishes of all his acquaintances in the prairie province. In conversation with Mr. Whitelaw, our reporter learned that Mr. W. will ever look back with pleasure on the friendly relations that always existed between himself and his numerous patrons in his business relations here. After receiving the congratulations of his friends in Walkerton, Mr. Whitelaw will leave for England to purchase a stock for his Walkerton farm.

Easily Cured.
Mrs. Berkinslaw, 26 Pembroke St., Toronto, cured of bad lameness of the knee joint, upon which the surgeons were about to operate. Other treatment had been tried in vain. Haggs's Yellow Oil was the remedy used.

Mr. Chubb has opened an ice cream parlor in the new building just south of the Masonic block.

A sister of Dr. McFadden's was killed by lightning, at Neepawa, during the thunderstorm of last week.

Up to the 5th there were 207 unionists to 105 Gladstonians elected to the British parliament, which is a blue look out for Home Rule.

Some one who wanted a wagon at less than first cost latched on to one belonging to Mr. Stewart, at grand valley the other night, and he is searching for it ever since.

A Mrs. Bryant, of Russell, was killed by lightning on Wednesday of last week, while entering her house. Mr. Bryant, who was close, was stunned by the shock, but recovered.

There are now six families of immigrants in the buildings, from England, Ireland and Scotland, and they are thinking of settling in this vicinity. Some will go south to Plum Creek and the others will go northwesterly.

Mr. J. N. Kirchhoff, of Plum Creek, has been appointed general manager for the Imperial Loan Company, and will have his head office here, occasioning a visit once or twice a week to this city. Mr. C. Sifton is the solicitor.

Quite a heavy hail storm visited the Arrow River and Oak River settlements last week and according to Rev. Mr. Duncan's report must have been exceedingly heavy, being about six or eight inches deep in some places. These does not seem to have been much damage done, however.

Mr. Bennett, immigration agent, has received a letter from a prominent settler of Nebraska, saying many of his neighbors are disheartened at the prospects in that country, and making enquiries about Manitoba. We do not think that it would be advisable for Mr. Bennett to send him copies of the Farmers Union resolutions. He says farming cannot be made to pay there, and he and his are in search of a country where it will pay.

The Grifts held their convention for West Brandon in the city on Tuesday, and after the visitors listened to a confusion of tongues, such as has never been repeated since the election of the Tower of Babel, Mr. J. W. Sifton was made the choice. Had Mr. Herriott, of Plum Creek desired the province he would have been the choice on the first ballot. He declined for business reasons. After extending considerable effort the ballot stood Mr. Sifton, 27; Mr. A. M. Peterson, of Fleming, 7; and Mr. Browning, 3; making Mr. Sifton the choice.

CITY COUNCIL.

A meeting was held on Monday evening, and the only business of note transacted is as follows:

The treasurer was authorized to pay \$1,000 to the schools against taxes of 1886.

Firemen's pay sheet was passed at \$102.

Father Robillard was allowed \$37, for trees planted at sidewalk.

A by-law was passed to borrow 24,000 for current expenditures.

A drain on 12th st. was ordered to be boxed.

Hughes—Hanbury—That street-watering on Rosser be discontinued after the 22nd, until petitioned for, as per terms of charter. The motion was lost under a strong protest, from mover and seconder.

A petition of Mr. Hellyar, for a street crossing on 12th st., was referred to Board of Works.

BRANDON PUBLIC SCHOOL, PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

List of Successful Pupils.

STANDARD I TO II.—Maximum marks 250—Willie Headley 240, John McGregor 240, Alex. Duncan 230, Maud Garside 230, Jess Wells 220, Bertie Varcoe 220, Ethel Anderson 220, Martha Burns 210, Nellie Donaldson 210, Maud Smith 200, Emma Fleming 190, Willie Craig 190, Jessie Dods 170.

STANDARD II TO III.—Maximum marks 600—Sydney Marland 498, Willie Clarke 483, Frank Irwin 428, Eddie White 420, Stanley Davies 420, Olive Bowden 384, Frank Ried 372, Mac. Smith 362, Maggie Scott 361, Victor Cliffe 360, Hla. Farnip 353, Libbie French 352, Jennie McNeil 350, Arthur Acton 324, Willie Smith 324, Hannah Vary 315.

STANDARD III TO IV.—Maximum marks 700—Arthur Sharpe 462, May McKinnon 437, Lizzie Shillinglaw 435, John James 431, Lizzie Cope 419, Lizzie Chubb 415, Robert Winter 390, Flossie Sprague 374, Oscar Knolly 373, Edith J. Murray 372, Frank Eakin 366, Lizzie Wilson 359, Harry Moor 353, Willie Lang 343.

STANDARD IV TO V (formerly VII).—Maximum marks 1000—George Davies 749, W. Millington 707, Carrie Davies 685, Thos. Burns 663, Lillie Harrison 652, Annie Murry 645, Fred Russell 642, Bertha Cooper 617, Maggie Smith 616, Blake Winter 608, M. Wengstrom 605, Jas. Blackhall 603, Clara Callender 595, Mary Winter 574, Jas. Walker 599, Libbie McKinnon 598, M. Burns 593, Ethel Paisley 592, May Givin 552.

STANDARD V TO COLLEGE.—Maximum 800—J. E. Bastedo 587, Frank Mitchell 529, Maud Bowden 504, Albert French 492, Wm. Davidson 473, A. E. McKinnon 491, Charles Powers 438, Lillie B. Eakin 433, Robert Gibson 473, Estella Brown—.

Compelled to Yield.
Obstinate skin diseases, humors of the blood, eruptions and old sores are cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, which purify and regulate all the secretions.

DAIRYING.

Professor Barré's Address in Brandon.

Mr. Barré, of the Guelph Agricultural college, delivered an address on butter and cheese making, in the town hall on Thursday afternoon. Mr. C. Pilling, President of the Brandon Agricultural Society, occupied the chair, and in a few brief but appropriate remarks introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Barré, introduced the subject of his address by saying that he did not intend to give a formal lecture, but rather give hints and suggestions that would assist his audience in the pursuit of their business as dairymen. He would commence by referring to the

BREED OF COWS.

that experience had proved to be the best for dairy purposes. As a rule he would recommend cows with a large frame on which to lay on beef, so that when she becomes barren, more can be got from the butcher than if a smaller breed had been selected. Some favor the Holsteins, which is a fine large breed and the cows give large quantities of milk, but it is not so rich as that of some other breeds. A cross between a thoroughbred short horn and any good sized common cow—a good milkier, was the best for the dairy. A milk register was necessary to enable the farmer to breed intelligently. Enter in a book, twice a week, the quantity of milk that each cow gives. At the end of the season strike a daily average, and you will then know which are your best cows. It must be remembered that the cow which gives the most milk for a week or a month is not the best. The cow that has the best record at the end of the season is the best. Another important point must also be remembered. The cow that gives the most milk the year round is not the most valuable to the butter maker. The quality of the milk is an important consideration. It ought to be tested and the best place in which to test it is the churn. Take all the milk at one or two milkings of the cow you wish to test. Expose it to a high temperature until it is quite sour and then churn it. Take out the butter and weigh it carefully, putting down the result in the register. By adopting this plan you will know the value of every cow in your herd. Breed only from the best—sell the others as may be convenient.

THE MILK HOUSE.

Next in importance to selecting your stock is the possession of a good milk house, where milk can be kept cool, clean, sweet, free from bad odors. A damp cellar in which all kinds of vegetable matter are kept is the very worst place in which to keep milk. A milk house should be dry and well ventilated. The floor ought to be of brick or concrete. The roof double, with a space between to allow of the free circulation of a current of air. The walls may be of stone, brick, or wood. If the latter, they should be double, with a still air chamber between. A plentiful supply of pure cold water is an absolute necessity.

THE MILK.

should be kept in deep vessels. The shallow pans require more labor, and more roots, and expose milk to a greater risk of injury from impure odors. Milk should remain sweet 34 hours after coming from the cow. If it sours before this time there will be less butter. As soon as the milk sours cream ceases to rise. It takes 34 hours to extract all the cream from the milk. After a careful test of deep and shallow settling it was found that the former gave a daily average for the season, of 104 and the latter 97½ pounds of butter from an equal weight of milk. The settling pans were the cleanest and best. They ought to be twenty inches high by eight inches in diameter, and can be got from any tinmith. A top or plug is required at the bottom to draw off the skim milk. Top-skimming is the best. Impurities in the milk settle on the bottom and sides of the vessel, and no care could prevent them getting into the cream if it were run out at the bottom. A V shaped skimmer was the best. By sinking the pointed end through the cream until it ran over the top edge, the cream can be easily and quickly gathered. The cans, one for each cow, should be placed in watertight boxes, large enough for three days milk. They should be four inches larger than the cans, and furnished with a tight fitting cover, the whole of the inside painted or lined with tin. A plug at the bottom and sides is required to let out the water. They should be double sided with the space between filled with charcoal or sawdust. In this manner, with the cans of milk placed in cold water, changed as it became warm, the milk would be kept at the coolest possible temperature, and the best possible results would be obtained. It is a maxim with dairymen—the lower the temperature the more cream and butter. After skimming, the butter globules are larger than at any other time, and as the season advances they constantly decrease in size until in the colder weather of October and November they become so small that they do not rise so quickly. At this time, it is advisable to set the milk in shallow vessels and expose it to a slightly higher temperature.

When the cream rises to the skim at once it can easily be skimmed off. Take a spoon and run it over the top of the vessel and if the cream divides showing the clear skim milk beneath, the cream has ceased to rise, or rather it has all risen, and it may be skimmed off at once. Another infallible test is by tasting. If it is at all sour, no more cream will rise. But we are going ahead a little too fast. Before we say anything about setting the milk, we ought to have said a word or two on

MILKING.

The more care a cow gets the more milk she will give. All treatment always tells on the product. Wash the teats and dry them with a towel before milking, and do the same with the hands. Milk quickly. If you are too slow the cow becomes restive and will not "let down." Take the last drop out of the udder. It is seven times as rich as the other. Never use wooden pails. As soon as possible after milking set your milk in the pans before described, place the pans in the boxes filled with cold ice water. Let it stand until the water in the boxes is warm as the milk in the cans then run it off by the plug or faucet at the bottom of the box. Fill the cans again with cold water and if you have a shower house with powdered ice packed round the cans.

In answer to Mr. Pilling, Mr. Barré said there are two kinds of short horns—the one the best for beef and the other for milk, and many eminent breeders were combining their energies to the development of the milking

qualities of this magnificent breed. He also explained how a good milk house could be constructed of double-studding with shiplap, paper and ordinary siding outside. A milk house constructed on this plan would have double still air chambers in the walls and would be found to answer well.

A gentleman present said he had a concrete milk house that answered all requirements. Mr. Barré said that experience was the best guide in this matter.

CHURNING.

Keep the cream in a cool place twenty-four hours, or in cold weather thirty-four hours before churning. If the cream is kept too warm casein is formed and there can then be no good butter. If better cannot be done keep the cream in the well. Never mix sour with sweet cream immediately before churning, and never do so at any time without thoroughly mixing. Sour cream will churn first, and the butter in the sweet cream will remain in the buttermilk. The best keeping butter is made from perfectly sour cream. It is best to keep the cream perfectly sweet until the evening before churning, and then sour it by raising the temperature, but do not raise it higher than 70 degrees Fahrenheit. On a very cold day in the fall use a little buttermilk to hasten the souring process. Next morning, the cream should not be too thick or too thin. Of the two it is best a little thin—it makes better butter, but, so thin it is a little if it is too thick. The best churn is the simplest and the easiest kept clean. Never churn without using a barometer. It will save time, labor and annoyance and will ensure the very best results. The cream should be at a temperature of from 57 to 62 degrees before it is put in the churn. Test it in the churn before you commence, as your time will be wasted churning at a lower temperature than 57. Don't allow the cream to become too warm, that will spoil the butter. Keep rather on the low side, and you will have a better article and less trouble in separating it from the buttermilk. The common revolving box or barrel churn is perhaps the best. Having poured your cream into a churn of this description, turn it at the rate of from 65 to 75 revolutions a minute. It is a good plan to pour a little cold water into the churn as soon as the butter granulates. Do not forget that friction in the churn will raise the temperature of the cream five or six degrees. It is most important to stop churning at the right time. The great principle is to get all the butter with the least possible friction. Do not keep on churning until the butter is in lumps. Stop as soon as granules or grains are formed, then run off the buttermilk, pour in water, give the churn two or three turns, pour off the water, and put in more, turn the churn two or three times again and repeat the process until the butter is perfectly free from buttermilk. You will now have butter of first class quality, that will be worth the highest price and be in constant demand.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A meeting of members of the County of Dennis was held at the Varden House on the 18th inst. Mr. Routledge in the chair, when the County of Dennis Rifle Association was formed and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Young; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Guest, W. M. Cushing, A. A. Mc. Kinnon, E. Dickson; Council, Messrs. Kent, Hancy, J. Young, R. Graham, D. McLean, S. Cain, D. McLearen, L. Cook; Treasurer, T. Routledge; Secretary, M. B. Irwin; Auditors, H. Goulter and J. F. Frame. There was a very large attendance and over one hundred members joined the Association.

The Northwest Territories Gazette of June 10th, contains a proclamation announcing the addition of District to be set apart as a separate district of the said Northwest Territories by the name of the District of Keewatin, commencing at the point of intersection of the easterly shore line of Lake Winnipegosis with the northern country of the Province of Manitoba, thence in a north westerly direction along the said easterly shore of Lake Winnipegosis to the southerly end of the portage leading from the head of the said Lake into "Cedar Lake," known as the "Cedar" or "Mossey Portage," thence northerly following the trail of the said Portage to the northerly end of the same on the shore of Cedar Lake, thence due north to the northerly boundary of the District of Saskatchewan, thence east along the northerly boundary of the said district of Saskatchewan, to the point of its intersection with the westerly shore of the Nelson River, thence southerly following the western shore of the Nelson River and Lake Winnipeg to its intersection with the northern boundary of the Province of Manitoba, thence due west along the said northern country of the said Province to the place of beginning— is hereby detached from the said District of Keewatin and re-annexed to that part of the Northwest Territories not included in the said District.

We have received from Honorable John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, a beautifully printed and bound book, entitled—"Canada; Its History, Productions and Natural Resources, a Canadian Hand-Book to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. It treats of climate, extent, a historical sketch, confederation, constitution, population, land geological survey, public debt, revenue and expenditure, trade and commerce, transport service, auxiliaries to transport service, savings banks, cities of Canada, industries, newspapers, various statistics, minerals, fish forests, education, agriculture, minerals, fisheries, shipping, places in Canada, animal life and hunting grounds, a colored plate of the Arms of the Dominion and of the Province of Canada. It also contains two splendid colored maps 40x20, one of Chart of the World, showing the new route through Canada between England, China, Japan Australasia and the East; the other, a map of the Dominion of Canada, showing location of some of the principal products, etc. The introductory notice says:—"Canada presents herself in the metropolis of the empire in friendly rivalry with her sisters, who, with her and the Mother Isles, form that Greater Britain which professes or Seely has aptly described as a World-Venue, with the sea for streets." She aims at showing that her progress in arts, manufactures, commerce, wealth, education, government and general development is such as is rightly anticipated from every community sprung from the loins of Great Britain or influence directly by the spirit of British enterprise. In the Exhibition at South Kensington will be found those evidences of material advancement and prosperity which appeal to the eye. The handbook is intended to supplement the information given by the exhibits themselves. The facts and figures gathered have been carefully revised and no pains have been spared to bring them down to the latest date and to make them as accurate as possible."

The Tampa (Florida) Tribune has the following bit of gossip of interest for Mr. McLean: To the editors of the Tribune:—One class of people which Floridians will have to be on their guard against is that which comprises the travelling swindler. These men make their way into the community and by means of brazen assurance and well concocted representations impose very often upon the good nature and hospitable character of the people. One of this class, calling himself Thos. D. McLean, of Brandon, Manitoba (Canada) made his way to Tampa a few months ago. Of course he was a man of money, land buyer, etc. and on the strength of his false-hood he succeeded in chartering a schooner from a party here that he might take a little recreation in a trip down the coast and survey his future domain. Before leaving he let in another party for twenty dollars on the strength of his being a member of the Brandon Lodge of Odd Fellows. No doubt this loan was secured with a view of provisioning the schooner. On his return, however, the gentleman skipped out without paying his charter nor even seeing the party from whom he borrowed the twenty dollars. On communicating with parties in Brandon we are informed that the fellow is worth nothing, and is so fixed under the laws of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, that he cannot be reached. The press, however, can expose such impostors and the Odd Fellows' Society should kick him out and thereby teach him that "the way of the transgressor is hard."—Citizen.

NOTICE is hereby given that a By-Law to raise the sum of \$8,000 (eight thousand dollars) by the issue of debentures to that amount, payable in thirty years from the first day of July next, for the purpose of purchasing the bridge crossing the Assiniboine River at First street, in the City of Brandon, the approaches thereto and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, together with all rights and privileges used and enjoyed in connection therewith, has been submitted to the Council of the City of Brandon, and that a vote of the ratepayers entitled to vote thereon will be taken on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of JULY next, at the undermentioned place, namely:

For ward No. 1, office of Parrish, Hanbury & Co., Sixth Street.
For ward No. 2, Council Chamber.
For ward No. 3, office of Jas. S. Gibson, Rosser Avenue.
For ward No. 4, Sun office, Twelfth Street.
Under the provisions of "The Manitoba Municipal Act, 1884," and "An Act to Incorporate the City of Brandon" and amendments thereto.
The whole existing debt of the corporation of the City of Brandon is \$243,253.00.
Dated the 22nd day of June, A.D. 1886.
JOHN C. KERR,
City Clerk.

Farm For Sale

Or exchange for other property. It is the north-west quarter of 22, tp. 11, range 21. There are 75 acres under cultivation, twenty acres summer-fallow, and 15 acres fall ploughed for the spring. There are a good log house 16 x 18, with frame woodshed attached, a frame granary and driving house, log stables and other outbuildings on the premises. There is a never failing well covered with frame well house 20 feet from the door. The property is but 18 miles from Brandon and 9 from Alexander, a station on the C.P.R. It is a very desirable property in every sense of the term. Apply for further particulars to J. E. Pettit, or A. Edmunds, livery keeper, Brandon.

Trotter & Trotter

BEg to thank the public for the liberal patronage accorded them in their business in the past. They first commenced business three years ago in a small unpretentious establishment, and they now have one of the most complete premises in the Northwest. They intend to make the sale or exchange of horses for other cattle and effects a leading feature in the future.

BUGGIES AND OTHER RIGS

ALWAYS ON HAND

—FOR SALE—

HORSES FOR HIRE

Feeding on liberal terms a prominent feature of the business. Terms always reasonable and charges moderate. Stables.

6th STREET, BRANDON,
OPPOSITE THE KELLY HOUSE.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY
Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries,
Managers of Factories, Workshops,
Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,
—in short, everywhere everywhere
who has ever given it a trial.
TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A
WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND
SUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND
A NEVER FAILING
CURE FOR
SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CON-
GESTION OR STOPPAGE OF
CIRCULATION, CRAMPS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUM-
MER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
SORE THROAT, &c.
APPLIED EXTERNALLY,
EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST
EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON
EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN
ARISING FROM
SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMA-
TISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED
FACE, TOOTHACHE,
BURNS, FROST BITES, &c. &c.
25cts. per Bottle.
Beware of Imitations.

To Country Merchants.

We have just received a

CARLOAD of the famous WATTS'

Electric Soap.

And will be pleased to have you call at our Sixth Street Store and get some Sample Bars free. We guarantee it superior to any Chemical Soap now in the market, and are confident a trial will convince.

Highest market value (in cash) for all your Butter and Eggs.
A large and well selected

STOCK OF GROCERIES.

at prices that are right, in case you want to buy.

Yours always,

Parrish, Hanbury, & Co.

For Sale.

A QUARTER SECTION OF LAND situated within 5 miles of Brandon being N. W. quarter of 5, tp. 10, rg. 10, west. The land is first-class with about 30 acres cultivated. With good water, and within one mile of a School and Church, in a good neighborhood. For further particulars inquire of

DALY & COLDWELL, Brandon.

CHEAP MONEY!!!

SPECIAL TO BORROWERS.

AFTER this date, and for a limited time, FARMERS Borrowing Money through us, WILL SAVE TEN PER CENT. in payment of their Pre-emption Money to the Government. Apply to DALY & COLDWELL, BRANDON. Brandon, January 23, 1886.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. J. J. LEMAS, Station D, New York City.

THE CANADA NOR-WEST LAND CO.

LIMITED.

Great Advantages

OFFERED TO

PURCHASERS.

Shares Now Taken at PAR IN PAYMENT OF LANDS.

THIS Company is now enabled by Act of Parliament to accept its shares at par in payment for lands purchased after this date. As the shares can at present be bought at a considerable discount, those making purchases of land at once will reap great advantages. The Company's lands are situated at prices ranging from \$5 upwards, so that purchasers paying in shares at present quotations will secure their land at from \$2.50 upwards.

The Company's Sections have been carefully selected, and are all good agricultural lands; many of them in close proximity to Railway Stations. For price lists and further information apply at the office of the Company in Winnipeg, or to

H. J. SKYNNER,
AGENT AT BRANDON.

HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL

CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative, are safe, sure, and effectual destroyers of worms in Children or Adults.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

JOSEPH & LANGE'S Florida Water The Universal Perfume

Burdock Blood Bitters

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, JAUNDICE, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE.

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

1690.

J. L. meets on the FIRST MONDAY IN EACH MONTH in their rooms, corner of 6th St. and Rosser Ave. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

Wm. WILSON, Master
E. H. MANCHESTER, Sec.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
Western Division.
TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE TIME

On and after Feb. 15, 1886, trains will move as follows:
Going West.
8:40 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 11:30 p.m.
12:10 a.m. Portage la Prairie 11:45 a.m.
12:30 p.m. Carberry 12:15 p.m.
1:10 p.m. Brandon 1:30 p.m.
1:30 p.m. Broadview 2:00 p.m.
3:40 a.m. Regina 7:00 p.m.
6:25 a.m. Moose Jaw 7:30 p.m.
1:25 p.m. Swift Current 11:45 a.m.
6:55 p.m. Maple Creek 8:45 a.m.
10:55 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat Leave 1:30 p.m.

Going South.
Leave Winnipeg Arrive
9:45 a.m. Emerson 5:25 p.m.
12:50 a.m. 2:30 p.m.
Going North.
8:15 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 6:00 p.m.
11:00 a.m. Moose 3:10 p.m.
12:30 p.m. Carberry 12:15 p.m.
9:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 3:00 p.m.
10:30 a.m. Stony Mountain 2:00 p.m.
10:55 a.m. Arrive Stonewall Leave 1:30 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Emerson and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.
JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,
Gen. Superintendent. Gen. Manager.



Important to Settlers

Military Bounty Land Warrants.

INTENDING settlers in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories can secure Free Grant of 160 acres on very favorable terms by purchasing Military Bounty Land Warrants. Settlers desiring to secure a half section of land have hitherto been obliged to enter for acreage, homestead, and 160 acres as a pre-emption and had to pay \$800 for the latter before receiving the patent and in addition to pay various fees for possession of a Military Bounty Land Warrant. "Any person eligible to obtain an entry for a land grant to enter at any Agency of Dominion Lands, Homestead of two adjoining quarter sections, comprising an area of 320 acres, of any even-numbered section of unoccupied and unalienated Dominion land in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, or to homestead entry free of charge and to obtain the patent therefor when he shall have complied with the terms and conditions prescribed by the Dominion provisions of the Dominion Lands Act of 1880." "Provided he shall have selected and entered the land before the first day of August, 1886."

SCRIP.

Farmers desiring to pay for their Pre-emption Wood Lots, Ranches and other lands, the best method for paying is by Scrip. It is a large saving by making such payments in Scrip.

For information as to prices, etc., address ALLOWAY & CHAMBERLAIN, BANKERS AND EXCHANGERS, 202 Main St., Winnipeg.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. JOHN BRADLEY is now Agent in Brandon for the BREWERY. His place is now

JOHN PARKER

And all orders for

ALE & BEER.

Entrusted to him will be attended to Promptness and Despatch.

THOS. CAIRNS,

Brewer,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

JOHN DICKINSON,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, etc

Cornes Ninth St. and Rosser Avenue.

BRANDON, - - MANITOBA

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, E.C.) and are sold at 1s, 1d, 2s, 9d, 4s, 6d, 11s, 2s, and 13s, each Box or Pot, and may be had of Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

For Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

P. E. DURST,

THE PIONEER JEWELLER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold and Silver, English, Swiss and American Watch Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Combs, passes, Telephones.

ROCKFORD WATCH



Sole Agent for the Celebrated

THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Agent for W. MOHAMM'S SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all REPAIRING, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSSER AVENUE. BRANDON.

Burdock
BLOOD
BITTERS

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

Burlington

SHOAL LAKE.

The undersigned now offers for sale some good lots in the

TOWN OF BURLINGTON!

situated at the

Narrows of Shoal Lake

The location is one of the finest in the Northwest, and having the prospects of the early construction of the

M. & N. W. Railroad

through the place.

It is destined to be NOT ONLY a good place of business, but

A PLEASURE RESORT!

being situated at a Beautiful Clear Water Lake, nearly two miles wide by five long; its waters abounding with plenty of fine fish and good shooting. It has nice scenery around the lake, its banks being high & gravelly covered with timber. Also a fine view of the Riding Mountains, a distance of 12 miles off. Although being centered in a large extent of agricultural lands which is settled with a good class of farmers, it is bound to become a large town.

For further information or a view of plans may be seen at the office of

MORPHY & STEWART,

Minnedosa.

Or at the office of

A. H. SCOUTEN,

Burlington,

Shoal Lake, Man.

CAMPELL'S

TONIC ELIXIR
This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of nervous debility which is attended upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Palor, Weakness and Irritability of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use. Stages of Sanguine Exhaustion arising from loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion. For Improvements in Blood, Loss of Appetite, Irritability, and in all cases where an ERECTIVE AND CEMENTING STIMULANT is required, the ELIXIR will be found a most valuable AID.

Sole by all Dealers in Medicines.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited)
SOLE AGENTS,
MONTREAL, P. Q.



BRISTOL'S PILLS
The Infallible Remedy
for the Liver and Kidneys
I have seen a heavier crop of wheat in New Zealand and Britain than I have seen in this country, but I have never seen land that would stand crop after crop in succession such as is done here, without any apparent exhaustion of the soil and manuring and following are almost unheard of. There is always a ready sale at a good payable price of all kinds of farm produce and wheat and do not change much in price, but live stock fluctuates according to the time of year; during the spring and early summer when fat stock are scarce sheep and cattle command a high price, towards fall when all the cattle get fat on the rich prairie grass the prices fall to some extent but still remain a paying one, taking into consideration that the only cost to the farmer to raise a three year old steer or cow need be the labor of putting up hay for it in summer and feeding it with in winter.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit, can be cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it. It cures a steady and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wretch. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their own homes without their knowledge, and today believe quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects result from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Address, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 181 Rue St. Catherine, O.

My Experience in Manitoba and New Zealand, etc.

BY J. STACE, BEAUSÉJOUR, MAN.

Owing to the present great depression in Europe, especially amongst the agricultural classes, the question now arises, where can we go to make a living and be able to maintain and probably add to what capital we may have.

Having now farmed in Manitoba for three years, and for several years in New Zealand, and knowing a good deal about agriculture in Britain, the United States, and Australia, from personal observation, some of my experience may be of use to an interesting emigrant. Such experience cannot always be got for nothing, as I found in my own case, and a man is fortunate indeed who lands in the best field for immigration at the outset, without having to travel all over the world at the cost of a considerable amount of money and several years of lost time.

As for New Zealand its day is past. Nearly nine years ago, when I first went there, everything was flourishing. Live stock, grain, land, everything sold rapidly at a high price; seven years ago it reached its turning point, and since then everything has gone down. Land took a drop of 50% in value, and live stock in proportion. It was then that I started farming, and thought myself lucky in not having done so before. If the country had remained as then, this article would never have been written, but every year showed a further decrease in the value of land and farm produce. Three years ago the farmers found out that wheat could no longer be raised with profit, and that they would have to turn their attention to stock-raising altogether. It then dawned on me that if ever I made a fortune it would certainly not be in New Zealand, and being lucky enough to get a good offer for my farm, sailed to California, and shortly after landed here. If New Zealand was in a bad way three years ago, I cannot find words to express its present condition, having kept up a correspondence with some friends there, and receiving papers from time to time, I am still versed in its interests. If wheat-raising can be pronounced a failure, what can be said of stock-raising when one notes the following extract received a short time ago from a friend who is largely interested in land and stock. "We have had six months drought, and you know what that means, with fully stocked pastures. Sheep have never been such a drug, in anything like large lines; they are positively unsaleable. Yesterday they were sold at the sale yards here three year old half-bred ewes @ 3s. and 6d. each; old merino ewes, about 1,000 quoted @ sevenpence to tenpence each, first-class half-bred lambs @ fourpence each. Unless we get rain soon, a large number must be knocked on the head to make room for the lambs, and many of the latter must succumb for want of proper food." And then followed an appalling string of names of old friends and acquaintances who had had to succumb to the hard times, of men who a few years ago could count their wealth by the thousands sterling, and have now to commence from the bottom of the tree.

What has been said of New Zealand applies also to Australia, but the case of the latter is if possible worse, drought having burnt up the grain and decimated the flocks, and while in New Zealand drought is the exception, in Australia it is a matter of almost yearly occurrence.

I will now turn my attention to Manitoba. Having read glowing accounts of rapidly made fortunes, of splendid bags of game and baskets of fish, and on the other hand terrible accounts of hardships in winter through cold, I thought some money spent in thoroughly inspecting the country, and personally visiting farmers who had been here for some time would be wisely spent. What I saw and heard showed that if Manitoba was not all that it was represented to be on the one hand, the account of the winter from almost every one I spoke to of it went to prove that there was nothing to be dreaded. In fact, most looked forward to it, and my own experience over three winters showed that if there could be any weather preferable to the warm, sunny days and cool nights of a Manitoba summer, it is the dry, cold, clear, frosty weather of its winter.

My first acquaintance with Manitoba was during the comparative depression which succeeded the boom, or land mania of a few years ago. I met a great many who spoke well of the country, and others who could not give it a bad enough name. The latter I personally found out to be men who had brought money into the country and speculated in land paying high prices for it, and when the mania was over they found that all they could show for their money was a quantity of land which they could realize next to nothing on, and which they had no money to stock and work. On the other hand farmers who had confined themselves to their legitimate business, and held aloof from land speculation had a different tale to tell, all farm produce during the boom commanding a very high price. Within the last three years there has been a drop in the price of stock, but at the same time farming is on a healthier footing than it was before, fewer all wheat growers, and there is more general farming done. Manitoba is now regarded quite as much as a sheep and cattle country, as grain growing, and to my idea there is most money in live stock.

Although in close vicinity to settlements and railways good free homesteads are difficult to get now, very good ones can still be got some distance back, and the best farming and grazing land can be purchased from \$1 to \$5 per acre, according to quality of land and location, thus an English tenant farmer could purchase outright a good farm for much less than he would have to pay for one year's rent in England.

I have seen a heavier crop of wheat in New Zealand and Britain than I have seen in this country, but I have never seen land that would stand crop after crop in succession such as is done here, without any apparent exhaustion of the soil and manuring and following are almost unheard of. There is always a ready sale at a good payable price of all kinds of farm produce and wheat and do not change much in price, but live stock fluctuates according to the time of year; during the spring and early summer when fat stock are scarce sheep and cattle command a high price, towards fall when all the cattle get fat on the rich prairie grass the prices fall to some extent but still remain a paying one, taking into consideration that the only cost to the farmer to raise a three year old steer or cow need be the labor of putting up hay for it in summer and feeding it with in winter.

The price of beef in the fall and winter by the carcass is about 7c per lb., i. e. what the farmer will get from the butcher for it. In the early spring it runs up to from 9 to 10c, and continues high during the summer. Mutton is

worth wholesale in the fall from 8 to 9c; in May of this year was worth 12 to 12½c. Lamb during May and part of June is worth 20c per lb., a very remunerative price for any one taking the trouble to raise early lambs. Fresh Pork during the fall and winter is worth from 5 to 6c per lb., which sounds rather a poor price, but taking into consideration the cost of production is fairly remunerative.

On the whole I prefer Manitoba either to live in or to make money to any place I know of, and any man with a small capital intending to emigrate need have no fear of getting on if made of the right stuff; one who cannot do well here will not succeed anywhere.

Another field for men of large capital lies in the curing and packing of meats. The cool northern climate of this country allows facilities for such undertakings such as cannot be had in more southern latitudes, and already it is a question agitating the minds of mercantile men what is to be done with the rapidly increasing surplus of cattle and hogs raised in this country? Necessity may compel them to export alive, but economy dictates that they should be cured or packed here, and there is a colossal fortune awaiting the man, firm or company which will grapple at once with this question in a practical way and on a large scale.

Space forbids my treating of other openings, but I think I have given enough to show that the Northwest furnishes an unlimited field for enterprise outside of the purely agricultural groove.

BANFF.

The survey and works at the National Park, Banff, go on rapidly under the able and energetic management of G. W. Stewart, D.L.S. The Government could not possibly have selected a better man for the work, as in him is combined a thoroughly practical turn with the eye of the artist. He is deeply interested in work, and if not restricted in his plans, will in a short time, at very reasonable cost, render all the beauties, benefits and curiosities of this wonderful place easy of access to visitors. His present plans will take in at least twenty miles square of territory. The road from Banff station to Bow River, at Moulton's, is now in very fair condition for vehicles, a splendid floating bridge has been thrown across the river which in this place is nearly 300 feet wide, and the wagon road to the hot springs will be opened up for traffic by the end of the present month. It will surprise those who have climbed to the springs by the brute path to learn that Mr. Stewart has so laid out this road that the grade does not exceed 5 in 100. A gang of 50 men is constantly employed on these improvements. The survey still goes on, and late finds disclose the fact that the neighborhood is full of natural curiosities. Every day's work discovers new wonders. When the road to the springs is completed others will be undertaken, leading to Devil's Lake, the Falls, Park (a beautiful place in the valley of the Spray river, as yet known to few but the surveying party), the Cave, Basin, and all other points of great interest. A host to the top of Sulphur Mountain is not without the range of possibility. Members of the surveying party have scaled this mountain, which is about 5,000 feet above the river, and from it have discovered several beautiful lakes, which in time will be made easy of access.

Many invalids are availing themselves of the curative properties of the springs, which are pronounced miraculous in many instances, especially for rheumatism. What is greatly needed is medical instruction in the use of the baths (the old notion seems strong here, that "You can't have too much of a good thing," and many weaken themselves by excessive bathing), greater privacy, comfortable places for dressing, and better hotel accommodation. All these will soon follow the completion of the wagon road to the Springs. The tract is now at the springs for the purpose of selecting the five acre plot allotted to him for the site of his hotel and sanatorium, and as soon as the selection is made building operations will be commenced by him. Many applications are in for building site for hotels and private cottages. A few years will witness great changes at Banff.

NORTH WEST ITEMS.

At a recent meeting of the C. N. W. T. Stock Association, held at Macleod on the 31st ult., a communication to the Montana Stock Association, a king then to use their influence with the Montana legislature to have a law passed to punish anyone taking stock stolen in Alberta into Montana, was read by the secretary, who was authorized forward to the president of the Montana Stock Association, River Press.

Churchmen in and around Wapella are to be congratulated on at last possessing a church thanks to the liberality of the Rev. W. W. Bolton, late of Moosomin, and of kind friends in England. The plan is entirely Mr. Bolton's, which was to move on to the site given by the N. W. L. Co. a disused house, 20x12 ft, which he brought and presented to the parish, to complete the exterior and to put on a new roof of a steeper pitch. These alterations have been effected at a cost of about \$700, of which \$40 was a grant by the Bishop from the Diocesan fund, and the building is now fit for divine service. A few necessities are still required, a stove, seats and some internal addition to the roof; windows of a more economical shape will also be an improvement if the funds will allow the expense. To discuss these matters a meeting of churchmen, and others interested in the Church of England, is called for Saturday July 3rd, at 14 o'clock (2 p. m.) when it is hoped all will come who can.

A bill amending the British North American Act as to permit the representation of the Northwest Territories in the Senate and the Commons has passed the Imperial Parliament and awaits the Royal Assent. With the passage of this measure the Act of the Dominion Parliament, with the same object in view, becomes law. The bill consists of three brief clauses. The first gives to the Parliament of Canada power to make provision for representation in the Senate or House of Commons of Canada, or any territories, which for the time form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are included in any Province thereof. The second clause enacts that any act passed by the Parliament of Canada after the passing of this act for the foregoing purposes is to take effect if not disallowed by the Queen notwithstanding anything in the British North American Act of 1867, and it is specifically mentioned also that the number of senators or members of the House of Commons may be increased in such proportion as may be laid down by the Canadian Act granting representation to any province or territory of the Dominion.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1886.

OUR ANNIVERSARY.

Last Thursday was a red-letter day in Canadian history, not alone for its marking the 10th anniversary of confederation, and showing a population increased from 3,000,000 to one of 5,000,000, with the whole of British North America, with the exception of Newfoundland, embracing a territory larger than the whole of the United States, and sufficiently hospitable to comfortably locate 75,000,000 of people; but because it also marked the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, giving rail communication from ocean to ocean—a facility for establishing such commercial relations among the provinces, as must ultimately prove a boon to future generations.

During this short period of time, the progress of Canada has been most wonderful, and is the subject of much favorable comment in other and foreign countries.

Nineteen years ago the word Canada embraced but two small provinces with a limited population, and a still more limited coast. The Grand Trunk and the Great Western railways were the only lines of railway in British North America, with the exception of a few miles in the eastern provinces, in course of preparation; our canals were narrow and imperfect, our school system was in comparative infancy and our colleges were laboring for reasons of subsistence. Manitoba, at that time was a portion of the Hudson's Bay Territory, with a few sparse settlements, without any villages save a few huts at Fort Garry (now Winnipeg), Selkirk and Portage la Prairie, and the Hudson's Bay Company doing the entire trade of the country. All now is changed, and the reason for that change in the eastern provinces as well as in the Northwest may be found in the projection and completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Were space at our command, we should consider it a pleasure to sketch the parts taken in the promotion of the great highway, by the statesmen and others to whose efforts the construction may be traced. As this is, however, out of the question, we must limit ourselves to a short sketch of the history of the road.

Although the construction of the road formed none of the conditions of the union of the first four provinces, yet its probabilities were considered even prior to 1867, by the leading statesmen of the day; its projection was, however, one of the conditions that led to the union of British Columbia and the whole Northwest. The determination of the government to go on with the work, with a scheme decided on, may be traced to the year 1869, and in 1871 surveys were sent on exploring expeditions to the Northwest. In 1872 two companies under Sir Hugh Allan and Sir David L. McPherson, formed respectively the Canadian Pacific and the Inter-Oceanic Railway companies were formed, and a more than friendly rivalry sprang up between them for the possession of the charter. The government of Sir John Macdonald, the statesman under whose patronage all the great public improvements of the last forty years have been inaugurated, was in doubt as to the position of either to go on with the work, and an act was passed enabling the government to subsidize either, both combined, or a new company, to the extent of twenty millions of dollars, and fifty millions of acres of land, to prosecute the work to a finish. As neither of the leaders would yield the presidency, in case of an amalgamation, a new company was formed, and Sir Hugh Allan was placed at the head. Sir Hugh and the Hon. Mr. Abbott went to England and arranged for the construction, with Mr. Hanbury, a celebrated railway man, of extensive experience and plenty of available means. Heated at his prospects, Sir Hugh advanced a sum of money to some members of the government to assist in carrying certain doubtful constituencies in the general elections of that year (1872), believing the continuance of the government as then constituted, was essential to the successful completion of the railway scheme as projected. About this time the government positively refused to allow any American capitalists to have anything to do with the railway, and G. W. McMullen a prospective American schemer, set to work to wreck the whole scheme, and unfortunately for Canada, and more particularly Manitoba, he succeeded. A clerk in the employ of Sir Hugh and Mr. Abbott, was lured by these Americans, through the agency of Huntington, and other Grit wire-pullers, to pilage the private drawers of his employers, and hand the private correspondence between the railway and the government, over to the Grit patriots of the day. The result was the defeat of the government, on the 5th of Nov. 1873, and the formation of a Grit administration, that lasted till Oct., 1878.

During that interval the MacKenzie government advertised to hand over to any body of capitalists:

55,000,000 acres of land @ \$2.50 = \$137,500,000
Cash subsidy \$10,000 per mile. 297,000
Guarantee of interest on \$7,500
per mile at 4 per cent for 25
years 20,970,000

Total 162,627,000

To construct the road, and no offer was received, such was the confidence of the public in the promoters of the Canadian Grits.

During all this period, from 1873 to 1878, the MacKenzie government expended large sums of money projecting wagon roads, amphibious railways, Fort Francis Locks, and as nothing was being done, British Columbia grew impatient, as the road was not to be completed in 10 years from 1872, the terms on which it entered confederation, and it threatened to secede. An appeal was made to Great Britain and "the Carnarvon Terms," by which the road was to be extended to Victoria on Vancouver Island, and to be constructed from both ends simultaneously, were accepted. During its term of office, however, the MacKenzie government made but little headway. It built the branch from Emerson to St. Boniface, made surveys in the country, and began construction between Fort Arthur and Fort Francis, but it did little else before its fall in Oct. 1878.

Sir John spent about a year after taking office, in maturing plans, and in 1880, a contract was signed with the syndicate, and the rest is fresh in the memory of most of our readers. The general terms of the contract are, that the government was to hand over to the company 710 miles of road already built at an estimated cost of \$28,500,000
Cash subsidy 25,000,000
25,000,000 acres of land @ \$1.00 = 25,000,000
Total \$78,500,000
This is considerably less than the offer of the MacKenzie government, which no company could be got to accept, and also much less than that accepted by Sir Hugh Allan, but had the latter been confirmed in the work, the country would have been 7 years ago what it is to-day—we lost 7 years' growth by the effects of the Pacific Scandal. The C.P.R. main line and branches now measure well on to 3,400 miles, which opens up shipping for an immense population, and paves the way for a glorious future for our western prairie country.

As Artemus Ward said of the monkey, the editor of the Free Press is a most "amusing little cuss." All along, he has said, large majorities in any House of parliament are objectionable, as they lead to corrupt measures, and with that we agree. Already the Grits have 25 candidates in the field for Manitoba, every one of whom the Grit print declares "will be elected," and still it is not satisfied—it is urging its friends to bring out candidates, for election mind you,—not for nomination only, in the remaining 15 constituencies. If it is sincere in its declaration, that large majorities are undesirable, and is telling the truth of the Grits nominated, it is certainly compromising itself in recommending further Grit nominations. If the 20 already nominated will be elected, as it declares they will be, this would give a moderately sized majority in a House of 35, and is all the print desires. We believe, however, the hypocrite has something to do with it, and that the Free Press is playing "broker" for deceptive purposes.

The Grits of Canada want an elective senate after the form of the United States, and the Detroit Tribune says it knows one senator who holds his seat by an expenditure of \$250,000, and that the majority of seats is a matter of bargain and sale. This is the state of things the Grits desire, for they have their Madivers with lots of money to put down bribery and corruption.

The Free Press says of Sir Richard Cartwright, "he is a critic whose censure, backsliding ministers dread." "Backsliding" is a good word, and the gallant knight who "slid" from Tory to Grit, because Sir John refused to make a cabinet minister of him, will fully understand its meaning.

The Hon. Thos. White, will reach Manitoba this week, and will make an extended tour of the country before his return.

Sir John will leave for Winnipeg about the 15th inst.

How to Keep Store.

Good common sense is the first requisite. A person who has that can learn to do almost anything, and do it well. Storekeeping is an art partly acquired, partly natural. Some men are natural born merchants.

To be a successful merchant it is not necessary to be a born genius. There are other qualities more important. The first question to ask is, "Have I experience?" It would be almost as foolish in this age to attempt storekeeping without a knowledge of the business as it is to attempt to build a house without a knowledge of the use of tools, and of architecture.

The best commercial school in existence is a general country store. The elementary business of business are taught in it. The young beginner learns to know himself—an important lesson; learns to acquire confidence in himself; learns improvement in manners, in conversation, and also learns to study human nature.

The clerk who graduates with honor from the country store is well equipped for the large markets of trade in any part of the world. He is possessed of a practical knowledge that can be turned to good account in any department in business. His diploma is common sense, fortified by experience as to the elementary principles of trade and barter.

As a rule, the most successful merchants began as clerks, and worked their way up from a boy to the head of the firm. This is in accordance with the natural order of things. Few men have made a success of merchandise who previously were engaged in some other pursuit.

The best way to keep store is to know how to do it from the standpoint of practical experience, beginning young in life.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

The "Old, Old Story."



Relative sizes of Mr. and Mrs. Jones as they appear to each other when Jones returns at 2 a. m.—Texas Sittings.

The Ball that Wounded Hancock.

Dr. Louis W. Read, of Norristown, thus relates the circumstances of Gen. Hancock's recovery from his wound received at Gettysburg: "I was medical director of the Pennsylvania reserves, and just before the 1st of November, 1863, I came home on twenty-four hours' leave of absence. I called to see the general, who was in bed at his father's residence. I found him very much disheartened. He had grown thin, and looked pale and emaciated. He said he felt as if he was going to die, and that he had been probed and tortured to such an extent that death would be a relief. I endeavored to cheer him up, and as I was about bidding him farewell he said: 'Good-by, doctor; I may never see you again.'

"I had my hand on the door knob of his chamber when he said: 'See here, doctor, why don't you try to get this ball out. I have had all the reputation in the country at it; now let's have some of the practical.'

"He was lying in the bed with his wounded limb acutely flexed, and all the probing had been done with his leg bent at right angles. The ball had hit him just below the right groin, within an inch of the femoral artery, while he was sitting in the saddle with his legs distended. I went down to my office for a probe with a concealed blade, and on my return Dr. Cooper and myself succeeded in straightening the limb and placing it as near as possible in the position it was when the ball struck him. I inserted the probe and it dropped fully eight inches into the channel and struck the ball, which was imbedded in the sharp bone which you sit upon, called the ischium. In a week's time the general was out on crutches, and in two weeks more he attended a Masonic gathering at Odd Fellows' hall. I forget the caliber of the bullet, but it was a big Minnie ball."—Philadelphia Times.

India's Wheat and Petroleum.

The railways in India are opening up such immense tracts of land suitable for the cultivation of wheat as to threaten to revolutionize the European trade in that cereal, and recent test operations, made in the Bolan pass with facilitate the working of these roads with cheap petroleum instead of dear coal. They show that there is sufficient petroleum there of the best quality to suffice both as fuel for all the frontier railways and for illuminating purposes throughout northern India.

Judging, too, from experiences in America and in Asiatic Russia, other beds are pretty sure to be discovered in the adjacent district. Upper Burma is also believed to be full of petroleum, and thus, almost simultaneously, the Indian empire comes into possession of two fresh sources of fuel supply—on the northern extremity and the other far south. Some of the engines on the Pishin railway are already being adapted to burn petroleum instead of wood, and we may soon expect to hear of the former being used by the Indian flotilla. —San Francisco Chronicle.

Inventor of the Electric Telegraph.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer of recent date publishes a column interview by its Washington correspondent with Junius Lynch Clemmons, clerk of the river and harbor committee of the house of representatives, who asserts that he is the original inventor of the electric telegraph. Mr. Clemmons says that he invented the system in 1838, and communicated his discovery to a Mr. Page, who was in the patent office, and who had become eminent as an electrician. Page did not answer the letter, and eleven years after took out a patent on the discovery, and associated Morse and Amos Kendall with him. The company applied to congress for aid to develop the discovery, and the world knows the result.

Clemmons claims only the original invention, but gives Morse credit for its development. He concludes the interview as follows: "I would not pluck a single leaf from the laurel that circled Morse's head or drop a word that would reflect upon his memory." The letter is published as a vindication of the truth of history.—Chicago Times.

The Question Solved.



Child—Say, ma, when a husband and wife are divorced what do they do when they meet in the next world?
Father (sharply)—See if their divorce papers hold good, of course.

ROSE & CO.,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Rosser Av., Brandon, -

(NEXT DOOR TO IMPERIAL BANK).

NOTICE OUR SPECIALTIES:

ROSE'S LAVENDER WATER,

ROSE'S COLOGNE,

ROSE'S PERMANENT MARKING INK,

ROSE'S DENTIFRICE,

ROSE'S WINTER BALM,

A FULL LINE OF

ENGLISH, AMERICAN & CANADIAN PATENT MEDICINES

PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

DYE STUFFS, PURE SPICES, & FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Dairy Thermometers.

ROSE AND CO.

Smith & Shirriff,
Farm Implements.

DEALERS IN

The Renowned Minneapolis Cord Binder, 6½ foot cut, and the North American Cord Binder.

The far-famed McCormick mower, manufactured in Chicago, the J. P. Manney mower and Meadow Lark mower, Tiger hay rakes, plows, wagons and buckboards.

The Cornell portable steam engine, 14 horse power, straw burner, Wide Awake separator, steam and horse power, Stevens Turner & Burns' portable steam engine, straw burner, J. I. Case separator, steam and horse power, Acme pulverising harrow, also a full stock of binding twine on hand.

The easy running Household sewing machine, made in Providence, Rhode Island, U.S. We keep a full stock of repairs on hand for above goods at

COCHRANE M'F'G. CO'S.

OLD STAND,

9TH ST., NEXT TO WILSON & CARRICK'S BLACKSMITH SHOP.

FARMERS!

Don't be misled by agents of other firms trying to make you believe we have no repairs for these goods, they are all made by manufacturing companies and if it pays them to sell machinery, it pays them to furnish repairs. We will guarantee repairs for the goods in hand.

FRASER BROS.

ARE not among those who try to get high prices; they believe in selling at a reasonable advance, and in paying 100 cents on the dollar; but they will always meet every one at prices, and their customers may depend upon it they will get the benefit of the lowest quotations.

We expect a BIG CROWD to visit our Establishment during May to see the

Attractive Stock of Millinery, &c.

Now being shown by Mrs. Wright, late of Winnipeg.

THE NEWEST and LATEST DESIGNS and FASHIONS can be seen at our Store.

SOLD AWAY DOWN FOR CASH ONLY.

Our Stock of New Prints is again Complete.

Over 100 DESIGNS in EMBROIDERIES, ALLOVERS, &c.

At Hard Times Prices.

We Show the Biggest and Cheapest Stock of

CARPETS, RUGS, FLOOR OIL, CLOTHS, in Brandon.

OUR DRESS GOODS STOCK

IS Particularly Attractive, and Prices 25 per cent under former figures. Now to Hand, our FULL STOCK of Gents' Ties, Collars, Shirts, Glacé &c. Over 100 doz. Ties, from 50 cents a doz. up.

Special Line of MEN'S SUITS, NEW FELT HATS.

All through our Store we have a Full Range of Goods, and our prices will always be THE LOWEST.

FRASER BROS.

Masonic Block, Brandon.

GREAT MOVING SALE.

A CHANGE OF PARTNERSHIP,

MR. WHITEHEAD Retires and MR. STROME, of Portage la Prairie, takes his place.

The whole of the
IMMENSE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK
OF MESSRS.

WHITEHEAD AND WHITEHEAD
MUST BE SOLD IN THIRTY DAYS.

TO EFFECT this they now offer

BARGAINS NEVER HEARD OF BEFORE IN BRANDON.

They have always held a great reputation for giving the best values in the market.

The new firm will move to **BRAESIDE BLOCK**, Rosser Avenue, nearly opposite the Merchants' Bank, on July 1st, 1886, but the present Stock **MUST BE SOLD BEFORE THAT DATE.**

Merchants and Large Buyers will make money by Calling Early.

Be sure and see what we are doing before you spend your money elsewhere.

Produce of all Kinds Taken as Usual.

WHITEHEAD & WHITEHEAD.

WESTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT BOARD.

25th June, 1886.

The Board met in session at 2.30 p.m. in the court house, when the following business was transacted:

By-law No. 25, entitled "A by-law to regulate the opening of a road through the municipalities of Sifton and Wood Lake, in the vicinity of Oak Lake," was introduced, read and finally passed.

By-law No. 26, entitled "A by-law to amend a resolution of the Board, valuating the real property of the district, and to make a rate for district purposes for 1886," was introduced and passed.

By-law No. 27, entitled "A by-law levying the levy for county purposes to be levied for 1886," was introduced and passed.

Fletcher Smart, That the Secretary be instructed to credit the municipality of Arthur with \$133.25, the same being an overcharge for 1885. Carried.

INVESTIGATION OF ACCOUNTS.

The investigation of accounts was gone into and the certifying of certain items in several of them by ex-chairman Daly being assured, as were also the auditors afterwards allowed the account to pass without directing the attention of the Board to them.

BEER, CIGARS, AND LUNCH.

The most glaring and most severely commented upon were those of Mr. A. J. Lawrence for beer, cigars and lunches supplied the members of Board of 1884, and entitled to as correct by Mr. Chairman Daly. During the discussion which was general, the present chairman, Mr. Helliwell and all the Board spoke strongly of the wrong that had been done the people in the matter.

The Board sat again on Saturday evening and continued the investigation until 11 o'clock. When the following resolution, bearing upon the matter was introduced by Messrs. Smart and Fletcher:

The investigation of accounts was continued and continued till 6 p.m., when the Board adjourned to meet at 9 p.m.

Evening session, 9 p.m.

The investigation was resumed and continued till 11 p.m.

Smart Fletcher, That whereas, from an examination of the accounts passed by the Judicial Boards of 1884, 1885, and 1886, there are grounds for believing that serious irregularities in some of the accounts occur, therefore, in the opinion of this Board, in order to have a proper investigation into the accounts passed in 1884, 1885, and 1886, it is necessary that a commission be appointed to enquire into any improper applications of funds, irregularities, and excessive charges for goods furnished the Board.

The solicitor is hereby instructed to take what action is necessary to have a commission appointed.—Carried.

Fletcher—Clerk, That the solicitor recommend to the Government that the chairman, J. A. Smart, and His Honor Judge Walker, be a commission to investigate and enquire into the accounts for the years 1884, 1885, and 1886, to see where any irregularities or overcharges have been made in any of the accounts during those years.—Carried.

There was considerable discussion on this motion, as to allowing the recommendation of Judge Walker's name, he being one of

the auditors that the Board had so strongly condemned.

Fletcher—Smart, That the resolution fixing the amount of security of the sec. treas., at \$10,000, to be composed of five persons, himself and four others, at \$2,000 each, be rescinded, and that the Board approve of the guarantee bond offered as security.—Carried.

It being 11.55 p.m., the Board adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman.

COMMUNICATIONS

THE GLENWOOD DELEGATES.

Editor of The Brandon Mail.

DEAR SIR.—The nomination of delegates to select a Conservative candidate for West Brandon, was held at Plum Creek last Saturday, and I with many others regret the meeting was not more harmonious. At the hour called, upwards of 100 put in an appearance, and before business was commenced, Mr. Sowden asked that the constitution be read. When read, Mr. Sowden did not believe the meeting was about to be conducted according to its provisions. It was found there were present to vote for delegates in the interest of Mr. Kirchhoff many who had not voted for the election of the candidate when in the field. To this Mr. Sowden and many others objected. They asked for a week's adjournment, to enable them to put on new voters, as well as Mr. K's friends had done, or to have all new voters struck off all around, and ballot with the bonafide voters present, and both propositions were rejected. The Sowden element then withdrew from the meeting altogether, and allowed Mr. K's friends to elect whom they pleased. This, of course, will lead to a protest at the convention. The result of the meeting was, that two men who are known to have voted Grit most, if not all, of their lifetime, were chosen delegates, and one who is at present a vice-president of the Grit association, and does not hesitate to say, that if Mr. Kirchhoff is not the nominee, he will vote Grit, as he has done all his lifetime. A large number of Conservatives here, object to having candidates selected for them by tried in the fire Grits. There is not a township in the municipality that has not resident a large number of reputable citizens, who have been chosen, no one would utter a complaint. The desire is to have the breach between the Conservative factions healed before the contest, and Mr. K's friends appear to object to every means calculated to heal it. I assert no municipality can afford to have from 25 to 30 of the strongest of its Conservatives, turn from Conservative to Grit, for the purpose of pleasing any half a dozen men's whims. The probabilities are, the president will be asked to call another meeting for the selection of delegates, and the attendance at it of bonafide Conservative electors only, will alone satisfy the dissatisfied.

Truly Yours,
A CONSERVATIVE ELECTOR.

After pruning the foregoing of considerable of its "force," we give it place, that our correspondent should not consider himself approved. We regret the differences in Glen-

wood, and trust something will be done to cement them, as no party can afford no matter how strong, to permit such differences to exist. We may say that at all the other municipality meetings, none but bonafide Conservative voters were allowed to have a voice in the selection of delegates, and this is, at least, reasonable. It is never desirable that men who cannot, or will not, vote for candidates should have a voice in selecting them for others. We personally heard Mr. Fenwick say at the meeting at Mr. Cowling's last spring, that he was a vice-president of the Reform association of Glenwood, and if he is still of the same mind; if he has not made up his mind to remain with the party, to abide by its regulations, and to support whatever candidate may be chosen, we cannot see how the president, Mr. Smith, can constitutionally give him a certificate as a delegate. We advise our friends in Glenwood to manage this matter amicably in some reasonable way.—EDITOR MAIL.]

SEEBURN.

The crops in this district look splendid, and there is every prospect of a good harvest.

We have had some heavy showers of rain lately.

The contract for the Seeburn school house has been let to Mr. N. A. Seebach and is to be completed by the 24th July.

The St. Marys school house has been completed and the contractors gave a party to their friends on Tuesday evening last, when dancing was the order of the night.

OAK LAKE.

Weather still keeps dry. In some places the crops are suffering from want of rain.

The celebration on Dominion day, was a success in every way. The Indian parade was one of the finest sights we have ever witnessed. The pow-wow also attracted a great deal of attention.

The prizes were hotly contested for in the athletic sports. The Stevenson boys, however, succeeded in carrying off all the medals.

The horse racing was very interesting, and a great deal of money changed hands.

It is estimated that there were at least a thousand people present.

The Elkhorn Band furnished very fine music in the afternoon and evening, and the dancing platform was filled with lovers of the "light fantastic" till the wee sma' hours.

Pic-nics seem to be the order of the day, there being three or four on the tapis this week, and two next week.

YOUNG MEN.—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAGE BELL CO., of Marshall Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAGE BELL and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write the m. a. 500 for full illustrated pamphlet free.

July 1st, 1886.

THOS. WHITEHEAD.

BIRTH.

CHIFF.—On the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. C. Chiff, of the Mail, of twins, both girls.

DEATH.

BOSTON.—In Brandon, on Monday, 26th July, Abraham Bostard, father-in-law of Mr. F. A. McIntosh, aged 67 years.

G. & D. CANSELS.

Bakers and Confectioners,

ROSSER AVE.,

BRANDON.

hand at the Lowest Prices.

PUMPS

FROM

W. H. McIntyre,

Brandon, Man., and save money, as I do not peddle my pumps I can sell cheaper than those who do. Deep well pumps worked on a new principle, which has no equal.

All kinds of pumps repaired, no matter of what make.

A liberal discount to agents who buy one-half dozen at a time.

SHOP on PACIFIC AVENUE
Opposite C. P. R. Freight Shed, Brandon.

W. H. MCINTYRE, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

CHANGE of Partnership and removal of stock from the old West End Store to the large and commodious premises known as Braeside Block, 21 most opposite Merchant's Bank, Rosser Ave. The old firm of Whitehead & Whitehead has been dissolved this day, by mutual consent, and the business heretofore carried on successfully will be continued by Messrs. Strome & Whitehead, who will be glad to see all old customers and as many new ones as you can bring to the new store, where we will do our best to merit your continued confidence, and secure and retain your esteemed patronage. See full advertisement next week.

STROME & WHITEHEAD.

DEFERRING to the above, I gladly accept this opportunity to thank the people of Brandon and the general public for the liberal patronage and kind treatment during my stay in this place, and would kindly invite all to give the new firm of Strome & Whitehead a trial, feeling sure with their large premises, immense stock, combined experience and efficient staff, few can compare and none excel. For variety, quality and value you cannot find better.

THOS. WHITEHEAD.

July 1st, 1886.

THOS. WHITEHEAD.

July 1st, 1886.

THOS. WHITEHEAD.

July 1st, 1886.

THOS. WHITEHEAD.

HOTEL LEASE for Sale

THE Lease, License and Good Will of the Brunswick Hotel, Brandon, Man., centrally situated, being in close proximity to the C. P. R. Passenger Depot, Banks, Dominion Lands Office, and Post Office will be sold cheap on account of ill health of proprietor.

THOS. B. MURDOCK.

BRANDON PUMP WORKS.

ISAAC M. RIESBERRY

400 NOW READY

which must be sold. To farmers and others we offer the

CHEAPEST—AND—BEST—

pumps on the market. Attention given to deep wells. A liberal commission given to agents in the country. Shop,

NINTH ST.,

Between Princess and Lorne A.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

IN EQUITY.

The Haggart Bros. Manf'g Co., (Ld.)

Leitch and Maginnis.

PURSUANT to the decree and final order for sale made in this cause, bearing date respectively the third day of February, 1886, and the 22nd day of June, 1886, there will be sold with the approbation of William Leggo, Esquire, Master of this Court, by M. J. Nason, Esq., Auctioneer, at Norton's Auction Rooms, in the City of Brandon, on Wednesday, the 21st day of July, 1886, at 4 o'clock p.m., the following lands and premises, being the south-west quarter of section Twelve, (S.W. 14 1/2) in Township seven, (T. 7) range fifteen, West (R. 15, W.) of the first principal meridian, in the Province of Manitoba.

The plaintiffs are to be at liberty to bid.

Taxes—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale to the Vendor's Solicitors, and the balance within thirty days thereafter. In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale shall be the standing conditions of sale of this court.

The sale is to be conducted by Messrs. Russell & Cooper, of Brandon.

Further particulars can be had from Albin, Culver & Hamilton, of Winnipeg, Vendor's Solicitors; and from Messrs. Russell & Cooper, of Brandon, Solicitors, having conduct of the sale.

Dated at Winnipeg this thirteenth day of June, A.D. 1886.

(Signed) W. LEGGO, Master.

THE THROUGH TRAIN.

The Atlantic to the Pacific.

On Thursday last at 15.25, fifteen minutes late, the Pacific express rolled into the depot yard here, and was met by hundreds of citizens. The train consisted of eight cars in all. The first two were baggage cars, the next couple immigrant sleeping cars, the fifth a first class car, the seventh a splendid sleeper, the "Honolulu," while the rear was brought up by a magnificent dining car. The two immigrant cars were pretty well filled. The arrangement of the cars was admirable and well adapted to the purpose for which they are intended. The first class car was comfortably filled, while in the sleeper, which really contained those bound for the Pacific slope, hardly a berth was empty. Everything that for thought could devise to ensure the comfort of its occupants had been done, and these first passengers over Canada's great line to the Pacific are certainly to be felicitated on every prospect of an enjoyable journey. This car is in charge of Mr. W. Powell, a very efficient conductor, and is intended to traverse the whole distance from Montreal to Vancouver and return, after which it will start again. It is expected that each return trip will take the car two weeks to accomplish.

A PALATIAL DINING CAR.

The interior arrangement of the dining car, the "Holyrood" was simply palatial and well sustained the reputation which the company have so justly attained in this respect. This car will run as far as the North Bend of the Columbia river and it is intended to keep it on the Pacific division. Mr. E. J. Ennatter is the conductor. The Western and Pacific divisions of the line are greatly deficient in rolling stock, so the first few trains will have, in some measure, to supply this want. Consequently, the dining car attached to last night's train will be also confined to the Pacific division, whilst the next three will have to remain on the Western division.

WESTWARD HO !

Among the passengers was a gentleman from Montreal who was going to Vancouver with the intention of investing \$29,000 in land in that neighborhood. He was joined at Winnipeg by a friend with a similar amount and with the same intention.

There was also on board Mr. W. F. Salisbury, who is going to take charge of the treasury department of the company on the Pacific division.

Besides these were Messrs. A. R. Girdwood and Mr. Barnett en route to take charge of the locomotive departments at Vancouver and Yale respectively; Rev. Father McWilliams, one of Kiel's confessors from the Eastern division of the line for three and a half years, en route to occupy the position of general superintendent's accountant on the Pacific division; Mr. Geo. F. Horn, will probably accompany the train right through. Mr. S. Jenkins, telegraph superintendent, was one of the passengers. Mr. Ash Kennedy had the honor of handling the lever as far as this city, when it was taken in charge by Mr. Jas. Harrison. Mr. J. Fahy was in charge as conductor. Both engines were elaborately decorated.

Important Decision at Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 30.—Mr. Justice Gail gave a very important decision this morning in the case of Kenwood v. Rodden. This was a seizure upon the salary of a corporation official, which was contested on the ground that it was not yet due. Several attempts of seizure of the kind have failed, it having been held that employee paid by the month have nothing due them until the month expires at midnight. Judge Gail, however, maintained this seizure, as otherwise the object of the law would be eluded. It was impossible to effect the seizure at midnight, and the following day was always found too late. The salary being paid sometime during the last of the month, he held that in case of death in the middle of the month the heirs of an employee would be sure to claim a certain amount of the salary due him, and if this stood good in one case it should in another. The learned judge added that he had consulted several of his conferees on the subject, and that this view would be held good until the contrary was decided in appeal.

OFFICE HINTS.

A friend from Brandon sends the following hints for commercial men:

Mr. Book Cheques.—Let there be printed on the right hand upper corner "page—" in such a way that the owner may insert the number of the page in which his account is kept in the book. This would enable the book clerk to "mark" a cheque much more readily than if he had to turn up to the index to find the number of the page.

RE CHEQUE "STUBS."—I would suggest the following:

No. 188
Balance in bank \$
This cheque is
Leaving the balance in bank
Given for
Deposit
Balance in book carried forward \$

The stub to be some two inches longer than they now are, with the right hand inch blank in order to gum on the cheque when returned from the bank. If the under left hand edge could be gummed like a post-office stamp it would be a great convenience as the cheques could then be so readily attached to the stubs.

RE DEPOSIT SLIPS.—On the upper right hand corner have printed "page—", in order that the depositor may insert the page in which the bank account is kept in the book.

RE PENS.—When done using a pen wipe it and dip it in coal oil, then wipe it with a chamomile skin, and it will not rust if not used again for weeks, and whenever used the ink will adhere to the pen perfectly. If the pen full of ink is dipped in the coal oil not a particle of ink will mix with the oil or discolor it.

RE NINE TIMES.—This is the most difficult line to learn in the multiplication table. Some never do learn it. The following is a simple rule:—Drop from the number to be multiplied one and then add to it a number that will make nine. Thus, 9 times 8, drop 1 from 8 leaves 7, 7 and 2 make 9—72; 9 times 9, drop 1 from 9 is 8, 8 plus 1 make 9—81, and so with all the numbers.

REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION.

Detail of an interesting Case of Petrification—A Resurrected Body That Weighed Over Half a Ton.

The St. Mary's *Apocrypha* says:—A well developed case of petrification has recently been discovered at Sault Ste. Marie, in the following interesting manner:—Several years ago there dwelt on Sugar Island a family by the name of Chappel. Mrs. Chappel, who, though rather a corpulent person, weighing up to the time of her death, over 200 pounds, was, nevertheless, very handsome, energetic, intelligent, and beautiful, and, though still possessed of many beautiful traits of Christian character, also retained some very peculiar notions. Amongst these latter might be recorded her earnest desire to be buried in a lovely, sequestered nook on the farm; that her coffin be made of tamarack and her shroud of black satin. It is needless to say that these wishes, with many other minor details, were faithfully and affectionately fulfilled by her sorrowing husband and children. Two years later the husband was laid beside his beloved consort, P. M. Chappel, merchant, Sault Ste. Marie, and W. W. Chappel, proprietor of the Summer Resort, Horse Shoe Harbor, Drummond Island, sons of the deceased, resolved to have the remains of their parents removed to their family burying ground, in the beautiful cemetery at Sault Ste. Marie. Having given directions to have the remains conveyed up the river, they, in company with a number of friends, proceeded to the wharf, where a great surprise awaited them. As it required the united efforts of half a dozen men to remove the coffin from the boat, it was thought advisable to remove the lid, and an examination of the contents revealed a more than ordinary transformation, for instead of earth and ashes, two stone bodies lay before them, that of Mrs. Chappel being pronounced perfectly petrified, and weighing about eleven hundred pounds. The graveclothes had not changed, and even the tints of the artificial flowers that composed the wreath and motto, "Safe in the arms of Jesus," which lay on her breast, were as fresh and beautiful as when placed there ten years before by loving hands.

For three days previous to their reinterment the bodies lay at the grave's mouth, and were inspected by hundreds of people, including the resident doctors and army surgeon of that place.

An Indian Wedding.

A tourist in Dakota recently attended an Indian wedding, and describes it in a letter to the Boston Traveller. He says that there was a large tent, with the front open, and a row of stakes covered with canvas making a fence on each side leading to it. Outside was quite a small tent trimmed with all kinds of pretty flowers, and over the door a white cat's skin trimmed with beads and porcupine quills. In the large tent back in the center, against a very gay curtain, sat a young girl, a half breed not more than 15 years old, dressed in a skirt and jacket with bright buttons and bear's teeth, her hair long and black and falling in front while a wreath of feathers on her head completed her wedding outfit. All around were ornaments and yards of pink, red, and yellow calico as drapery, and on a little green trunk near the bride sat the old chief wrapped in a buffalo robe, looking like a great bear.

Along on one side of the tent sat the women and girls, and upon the other side the men, young and old. They were all painted brightly and wore dreadful ornaments, bright blankets and feathers, and most of the men had but little clothing. Near the middle of this group were piled the provisions of the feast, meat, bread, and boiled corn.

The ceremonies began with the old chief drumming on a drum and making a shout and noise like an animal. He then rose and walked around the girl several times, got on his knees, and again walked around her, knocked her from side to side, smoothed her hair, gave her something that he called medicine, then took a dish and placed it before her, knelt down and took a sip of what was in it, as she did also. He then stood up, went through with some sort of mumblings over her head, and then began to pass the feast, first to the woman and then to the men.

The girl took off her gay outside robe, and it was given to her mother. Underneath she had a short blue dress, which was taken off, and when the eating was concluded the poor little girl slipped out of the tent in a plain calico dress and with bare feet and legs looking frightened and cold and went to her own tent alone. Then they were ready for the dance.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Attended by this medicine and used as directed, he will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Newell, 110 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.



Mail Contracts.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on each July, 1888, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on proposed contracts for four years, over each of the following routes from the 1st October next.

Brandon and Two Rivers, twice per week, computed distance 12 miles.
Brandon and Railway Station, 12 times per week, computed distance of 1 mile.
Brandon and Railway Station, twice per week, computed distance 3 miles.
Ottawa and Qu'Appelle Station, six times per week, computed distance 15 miles.
Qu'Appelle Station and Railway Station, 12 times per week, computed distance 1 of a mile.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office at the termination of the respective routes.

W. W. McLEOD,

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Winnipeg, 14th June, 1888.

PAISLEY HOUSE.

Our Store is Literally

PACKED FULL

OF

New & Fashionable

DRY GOODS.

MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

At the smallest advance on cost, consistent with legitimate business.

WE SHOW THIS WEEK

American Goods, in
Windsor Foulards,
Pacific Chambrays,
American Satteens,
Aberdeen Linens,
Amaskrag Gingham,
Pacific Organdy,
Colored Embroidery,
Colored Muslins,
White Muslins.

We have no Bankrupt Stuff to offer you; neither are we taking a Partner, or going out of Business, but we do Keep Well to the Front with the

Newest Goods

AT

BOTTOM PRICES.

CALL AND SEE US.

James Paisley

HURRAH BOYS!

A. O. KERR'S

FIRE CRACKERS !!!
Oranges, Bananas, Lemons,
AND

All Choice Fruits and Nuts

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A Choice Assortment of PLANTS for the
Ladies at Low Prices.

A Select Stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Flour

Feed, Grain and Seeds.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Goods Delivered Free.

S. M. SMYTH,

HAS OPENED A

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

(Next door to the Little Central Hotel).

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS

Furniture,

Pictures,

Mirrors, &c.

PICTURE FRAMING A SPECIALTY.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? It is so sent at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, settles the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives true and easy teething system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. Give a trial. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.

Auction Sale!

—AT THE—

BRANDON REPOSITORY

Wednesday, July 21, 1886.

Of Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs,
Poultry, Rolling Stock and
Implements of every
description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday of every month.

CHAS. PILLING, Auctioneer.

WILSON & CO

DEALERS IN

Hardware

STOVES

AND

TINWARE

CORNER 7th and

ROSSER AVENUE

Money to Loan.

MANITOBA

Mortgage and Investment Co.

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public Works.
C. Sweeney, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.
A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner, Man. and N.W. Railway Company.
A. W. Rose, Esq., M.P.
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.
W. Heywood, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.

This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba.

Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

HEAD OFFICES—Hargrave Block, 326, Main Street, Winnipeg.
H. R. MORTON, Manager.

DALY & COLDWELL

BARRISTERS, &c.

Agents for BRANDON.

Perfect Fits.

IF YOU WANT A

Cheap & Neat Fitting Suit

—Call on—

L. STOCKTON,

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Fashionable Summer Suits

FROM \$16 UP.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Bring along your cash and we will make prices suit you.

L. STOCKTON.

Pioneer Tailor.

WILSON & CARRICK.

Blacksmiths and Jobbers

West Side NINTH Street

Between Rossier and Princess Avenues

BEST HORSE SHOERS IN THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

WILSON & CARRICK.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.

To All Who Intend Building

WE draw your special attention to the new FACTORY that has been fitted up, with a complete set of Woodworking Machinery.

We are now prepared to promptly fill all orders on the shortest notice.
We will constantly keep on hand a stock of Doors, Sash, Frames, Mouldings, Turnings, Scroll Sawing & Brackets made to order.
Don't forget the place—South of Ross Ave., Tenth Street.
Hoping to receive a liberal share of your patronage, we are,

FORBES & STRIKETT.



LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON,

FIRST-CLASS RICS,

STYLISH HORSES.

Livery Sale and Feed STABLES

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters, &c.

—GENERAL—

BLACKSMITHING

GENTLEMEN:

I have opened a shop on the

Cor. 12th St., ROSSER AV.

And am prepared to do all kinds of work in the Blacksmithing line, and to take in the best of material made a specialty.

Satisfaction given or No Pay.

Give me a call and you will have a home proof in your workshop done immediately.

Brandon, Aug. 1885.

W. GIVIN.

CAMPBELL'S

CATHARTIC COMPOUND

is effective in small doses, acts without griping, does not excite, causes nausea, and will not create irritation and constipation as do many of the usual cathartics administered in the form of Pills, &c.

Ladies and Children

having the most sensitive stomachs take this medicine without trouble or complaint.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND

is especially adapted for the cure of

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND BILIOUS DISORDERS.

FOR ACID STOMACH AND LOSS OF APPETITE.

FOR SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.

FOR CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH.

This medicine being in liquid form, the dose can be easily regulated to meet the requirements of different persons, thus making it equally adapted to the use of the little child to the adult. Put up in three ounce bottles, and sold by all dealers in family medicines.

Price Retail, 25 Cents.

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Price Retail, 25 Cents.

His Little List.

Sir John Lubbock's list of writers,
Has raised such a host of fighters
To defend the hundred authors
Whom they hold to be the best.
Still, one writer much respected,
By myself, they've all neglected:
But I'm sure I have you with me
When I solemnly aver,
That a plain and simple letter
Is unquestionably better
Than the writings of the ages—
When the letter is from her.

One Way of Settling a Political Argument.



AGITATION.



IRITATION.



AGGRAVATION.



GRATIFICATION.

—The Judge.

As is frequently the case with distinguished men who are not saints, and don't even try to be, the origin of St. Patrick is very uncertain. Seven cities claimed the honor of being the birthplace of Blomer after he was dead. When he was alive the local authorities of those towns only gave him half an hour to get out.

St. Patrick was indeed a remarkable man. He began to be remarkable at a very early age, having, according to tradition and history, been born in Scotland, in France, and in Germany, with several outside precincts to hear from. Not only did he first see the light in several places quite remote from each other, but he was likewise born in different years and at different seasons of the year. St. Patrick was born so frequently and so promiscuously, so to speak, that it would not surprise us to read in some religious paper that he was born during the absence of both of his parents. St. Patrick was not to blame for this. It is the lying muse of history that gets things mixed.

The historians have also managed to mix up his subsequent movements.

There can be no doubt, according to the historians, that he landed in Ireland for the first time in the spring of A. D. 432, on the east coast of the island. As a matter of history he also landed for the first time a few years later on the west coast, and for about forty years he kept on landing for the first time, and at different places.

St. Patrick never married, although, judging by the large number of Sons of St. Patrick, it might be inferred that he married a widow with a family. He is buried all over Europe, but he still lives in the hearts of the Irish people, to whom his memory is very dear.—Texas Sittings.

The Young Idea.

A "2-year-old" discovered the neighbor's hens in her yard scratching. In a most indignant tone she reported to her mother that Mrs. Smith's hens were "tipping their feet on our grass."—Troy Telegram.

AN EXPERT.

Mrs. Fizzlepop overheard her son Johnny swear like a trooper.
"Why, Johnny," she exclaimed, "who taught you to swear that way?"
"Taught me to swear?" exclaimed Johnny, "why, it's me who teaches the other boys."—Texas Sittings.

HIS STANDING WAS GOOD.

It was a small boy from down in Maine who, visiting his Boston relatives lately, was asked about his school, his progress in his classes, etc.
"I can't thpel worth a thent," said the Maine youngster, "and tho I have to thray at the foot, but every prondly, I've got the big getth feet in the clath!"—Boston Record.

A QUESTION OF GRAMMAR.

Two small schoolboys stood on the corner of Home and Pierpont streets, Rondout, talking. One of them said: "I wish my mother would get me something that is in style. I don't like my pants." "Don't say pants. That is bad grammar. You should have said I don't like my pants." The first boy replied: "I guess I've got more home. That makes it pantses, don't it?"—Kingston Freeman.

The Young Idea.

Little boy—Ma, hain't I been real good since I begun goin' to Sunday school?
"Yes, my lamb," answered the mother fondly.

"And you trust me now, don't you, ma?"
"Yes, darling."
"Then, what makes you keep the cookies locked up in the pantry the same as ever?"—Cape Ann Advertiser.

Aunt Pleasant, reading a composition which has been submitted to her by her 8-year-old niece, said: "Why, Eva, brack isn't spelled b-r-a-c-k-e."

"Oh, auntie! I know that well enough, but I was in such a hurry to get the old thing done that I couldn't stop to leave that off."

A Story in Pictures.

STRATEGY.
—Chicago Rambler.

Some Popular Errors.

Some folks imagine that the life of a hotel waiter is all sun-bine, and that all he has to do is to cut the coupons off his bonds once a year and take them to the nearest bank. People who see him riding out in his carriage behind prancing horses are prone to envy his lot and to be jealous of his grandness, but there are many hours in his life when his reflections are sad indeed. The people who see him in public little know the vipers gnawing at his heart, nor can they count the sleepless hours which pass over his throbbing brow.

THE RAG MAN.

We see the rag man riding up and down our streets with nothing to do but play sweet music on a tin horn. He is never sick. He has a roll of bills in one pocket, and a handful of silver in the other. No policeman dares arrest him, and if there is dog fight or a runaway he is sure to see it all. When we look upon him we complain that fortune has treated us unfairly, but we must not be too hasty. Unless he has an honest conscience his money and his elegant home will do him no good. He may spend his summers at Long Branch and his winters at Jacksonville, but absence from home cannot cleanse his soul of its stains. It is far better to be a poor but honest boy than it is to be a millionaire rag man.—Em Quad in Detroit Free Press.

President Eliot comments upon tennis as an excellent game for college use.

A Pleasing Historic Incident.

As to these blood-minded men, some of whom would wipe out everybody on this side of the house, these warriors who can never be appeased, they remind me of a noted character who lived in my town years ago. He was an old fellow; I think he had been a wagon master in the revolution; that was the tradition of the town. He used to tell a story of his warlike achievements in battle, and he told it so often that he became to believe it, and when strangers would come to the little village in which we lived they would give "Capt. Cuzzy" (that was his name) a drink or two and get him to tell his story. The story, as he told it, was about like this: "At the battle of Monmouth," he would say, "although in the light horse, I fought that day on foot. I slashed with my sabre cuts one and two, and a head went off here and a limb went off here, until the blood actually ran into my shoes. A pile of dead bodies surrounded me; was excited, and I was slashing away when I felt a touch on my shoulder. I looked up, and there was Washington. I shall never forget the solemnity of his appearance or the gravity of his speech. He gazed at me a moment without speaking and then he said: 'Young man, restrain your impetuosity! In the name of God do not make a slaughter house of the field of battle!'"—From Representative Curtin's speech in congress.

A Cold Blast.



Ancient Brute—Er—excuse me—But doesn't my open window trouble you?
Lady Passenger—Oh, thank you! I was feeling it a little.

Ancient Brute—Well, I wouldn't run any risk of catching cold. There are some empty seats forward.—Harper's Bazar.

Doing the Best He Could.

A man was one day making a trip on a "mixed" train on a Dakota road. Passage on these trains is never taken except for journeys of considerable length; walking is as easy and much faster for short distances. On this occasion the movement was even more deliberate than usual, and the passenger called the conductor to his seat and said:

"May I ask what is the trouble?"
"Certainly. We found a fine 2-year-old steer stuck in a trestle back here, before you got on, and stopped and helped it out. You know the rules of the road are that in such cases the animal belongs to the company."

"But I don't see why that should make you run so thundering slow."

"Why, you blame fool, we're takin' that steer along to headquarters; got it tied behind, and it ain't used to leadin' and don't walk up very well. I'm doing all I can; got the brakeman proddin' it up with an umbrella and an ear of corn tied to the end of the bell rope. If you think I'm goin' to start up as good a steer as there is in the territory, why you're mistaken, that's all. Us train men can't expect our pay unless we bring in some stock once in a while."—Estelina Bell.

YOUR COMING.

I know not, love, how first you found me,
What instinct led you here;
I know the world has changed around me
Since once you came so near.
I yield a thousand claims to nourish this,
At last the dearest hope, the nearest tie,
And looking but to you for happiness,
Happy am I.

How lightly passed the maiden leisure
That youth and freedom chose.
The careless days of peace and pleasure,
The nights of pure repose:
So swift a touch could set the tune amiss!
So brief a shadow blot the morning sky!
Yet if the heart be made for happiness,
Happy am I.

O, love, your coming taught me trouble;
Your parting taught me pain.
My breath grew quick, my blood ran double—
It leaped in every vein.

Yet, ah! has time outdone the lover's kiss,
The look—the burning look—the low reply?
If these be all he holds of happiness,
Happy am I.

You lead to earth a vague emotion;
Myself a stranger it seems:
Your glance is mixed with sky and ocean;
Your voice is heard in dreams.

The good I choose is weighed with that I miss.
My idlest laughter mated with a sign,
And moving only in your happiness,
Happy am I.

—Dora Read Goodale in Harper's.

The Major General Came Along.

It was down in Virginia I was placed on guard over a barn, and was taking it easy when a lieutenant came along, probably to see what his guard was doing. I ought to have saluted him, but I didn't. Soon I saw a large, nice-looking man coming toward me. He wore a nice uniform, and I noticed as he approached that he wore a lieutenant's straps. I wasn't going to pay any further attention to him, but when he came quite near to me I saw that there were two stars inside those straps. I jumped up and presented arms as quickly as I could, for I saw that it was Maj. Gen. Hancock. "Never mind that for me," said he, with a wave of his hand. "I don't care anything about it, but always do it for the little fellows." He passed on. I suppose the lieutenant had reported me, and he came down to see about it.—Veteran in Lewiston Journal.

How Fast the Hand Travels.

It is not generally known that the hand travels almost as fast, if not so far, as the foot. An ingenious calculator has been setting down the record of its progression. A rapid penman writes thirty words a minute, and in doing so—what with curves and turns of the pen necessitated by every word, not to mention crossing his "t's"—draws his pen through sixteen feet of space. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong. Thus many persons who do not walk on all fours progress 300 miles a year with their hands, or rather with one hand.—Frank Leslie's Illustrated.

One Society He Had Forgotten.

"John, I would like to invite in my friend, Mrs. Smalley, this evening. Will you be able to be in?"

"No, my dear, I must attend the meeting of the Ancient Order of Foresters to-night."

"Well, to-morrow evening?"

"I have the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and you know—"

"What about Wednesday evening?"

"Oh, the Odd Fellows meet that night, and on Thursday I have a meeting of the Knights of Labor to attend; on Friday the Royal Templars of Temperance; on Saturday there's a special meeting of the Masonic lodge, and I couldn't miss that, and then Sunday night—let me see—what is there on Sunday night, my dear?"

"The Grand and Ancient Order of Christian Fellowship."

"Why, I had forgotten. Am I a member of that—let me see—"

"But you have forgotten another society, John, of which you were once a member."

"What's that?"

"Your wife's."—Toronto Grip.

Independent of New York.

An Eastern man who was traveling in Arkansas entered a bank in a certain village and asked for a draft on New York.

"Don't keep 'em," was the prompt reply.

"Don't you do any business with New York?"

"No, sir."

"Isn't that a little singular?"

"I don't see it. When a bank has got mortgages on every farm in the country, a lien on every mule which comes into town, and a first claim on every stalk of corn and cotton for twenty miles around, what in thunder does it want to fool with New York for?"—Wall Street News.

Tender Hearts.

Oh, Mabel, is it not dreadful! What a miserable place to bring up such a lovely dog! —Re-engraved from Life.



Oh, Mabel, is it not dreadful! What a miserable place to bring up such a lovely dog! —Re-engraved from Life.

Correct.

Teacher—Miss Sinnico, please parse the sentence, "Adolphus married Caroline." Miss S.—Well, "Adolphus" is a noun, because it is the name of a thing; "married" is a conjunction, because it joins Adolphus and Caroline, and "Caroline" is a verb, cause it governs the noun—Life.

Pilot Rogers, of the wrecked steamer Cambridge, says: "I know when we struck just where we were!" This reminds one of the Irish pilot who boasted that he knew every rock on the coast, and the ship just then striking one, added, "and that's one of 'em." —Portland Transcript.

Truth Before Grammar.

"Which is right, Edward, 'the wages of sin is death,' or 'the wages of sin are death?'"
"Neither, Annabel; the wages of sin is wealth."—Philadelphia Call.

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